

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

DAILY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$5.00.

TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$4.00.

CATAWBA JOURNAL. (per annum.) \$1.00.

Partisan Success in Arkansas.

From the Memphis (Federal) Bulletin, Aug. 7th.

Various accounts that have reached us, lead us to the belief that the guerrilla system has been inaugurated in Arkansas on a somewhat extensive scale. We hear of three instances in which, on Sunday last, by means of surprise, as many parties of Federal troops were pounced upon and worsted. We are informed that on that day, two regiments of Federal troops were escorting some two or three hundred negroes, or perhaps more, and about sixty wagons, containing provisions and material, towards some locality where it was intended to establish a post. Near L'Anguille bridge, beyond Madison, on the St. Francis River, the party was attacked by an overwhelming force, which rushed upon them from various points. Little or no resistance appears to have been possible, and after firing one volley the Federals and negroes were dispersed, some of them being taken prisoners. A party of twenty-seven men, which had been detailed for duty at a distance from the main body, engaged, and a portion of them have reached this city.

On the same day a party of Federals, escorting twenty wagons, containing provisions and camp equipage, were suddenly attacked by the enemy. A fight ensued in which seventeen of the Federals were killed, and the cavalry accompanying them was dispersed. The wagons and their contents became the spoils of the enemy. The party attacked were on their way from Jacksonport. The statements respecting this affair are very meager.

Also on Sunday last a party of ninety Federal soldiers, who were on duty at a point in Arkansas, fifteen miles up the river from Helena, and eight miles back from the river, were surrounded by Confederate troops and completely surprised. It is stated that of this party all was killed, wounded or captured except two. About forty wounded men were taken down to Helena yesterday (Tuesday) from the spot of the engagement, on the ferry boat Belle.

As we have observed above, the accounts are meager in details, being gained from the statement of individuals who, though on the spot, had little opportunity, amid surprise and disaster, of learning particulars. Further information may greatly modify the accounts now given. Both Col. Fitch and Captain Osterhause, who are now at Helena, are understood to have adopted measures which will counteract the operations of the Guerrillas, and cripple or destroy their power for evil.

It seems that the skirmish near Madison, Arkansas, last Sunday, was a more serious affair than we had been led to believe. We had seven killed thirty wounded, and lost twenty wagons with stores. Immediately after the affair, messengers were dispatched for and to Gov. Curtis' headquarters, and to Col. Daniels. Daniels sent his cavalry force, and Col. Fitch, with his crack Indians regiment, were sent out on the Jacksonport road to capture the guerrillas, and at last accounts, they had not been heard from, though there seemed to be no doubt of his overtaking and overcoming the Confederates.

The Heavy Bounty Paid to Volunteers.

A member of one of the Massachusetts regiments at Newbern, N. C., writing to the Worcester Transcript, under date of July 16th, thus alludes to the matter of bounties now paid to volunteers in the Northern States:

"By papers, received yesterday, we learned much concerning the progress of the new regiment in Massachusetts. The proposition which so many towns make, to pay an extra bounty of fifty, seventy-five or one hundred dollars, seems strange to us. The old regiments of Massachusetts, numbering twenty-five thousand men were raised without such inducement. And the sentiment is universal in this regiment, that if men, as well as themselves to go to the war, ask or require further inducements than themselves, they had better be drafted."

"True, it looks bad when a draft is to be resorted to, but not worse than to be obliged to pay extravagantly for patriotism. Does Worcester propose to create a debt for the men who have borne the hardships of ten or fifteen months of service already to liquidate, in order to stir up men, because they admit not sufficient force in the obligation of patriotism, are, therefore, to be bought? You should have been in our tents to have seen the astonished countenances of the men."

In this connection, we quote from the letter of an officer, dated Harrison's Landing, July 24th. He says:

"Do you know that we feel sore at the lack of spirit the North exhibits? The South could raise half a million of men in one day, if she had the population of the North—and the army know it—but rank and file. It makes us ashamed of the North, and sad to see her straining and stretching to bring forth men to defend the sacred cause of liberty and republican institutions, when there are so many who should have vied with each other for the glory of being in the field. Private letters speak despondingly. Newspapers tell us recruiting is slow, the necessity for public meetings, reported as they are by the press tell us it is hard work to get men. And those who have fought so truly, so nobly, so bravely, feel sad as they read. The South is alive, awake and in earnest—the North sleeps the sleep that leads to death. The South is fired with all the spirit and hate that made our brave ancestors face every danger, leave every interest, every tie, to fight. The North has not even the spirit of the Hessians who opposed them."

"Well, we wait patiently to see the agony of trying to raise volunteers over. On the action depends the fate of a nation. I am satisfied this war is to be shortened. It is men and victory at Rich-

mond, or feeble efforts at trying to get men and defeat. There is hardly an officer who is not disgusted with the whole thing—not a private. Yet there is not one of either class who has not fought bravely, and who will not fight again, if the North will allow it to be earned. But you know that men who are brave, live men, who are in earnest, fight in earnest, and sacrifice all for their cause, even if it is a bad cause."

"I hope 'Honest Abe' will go to drafting—call out the militia at once—it would satisfy us better than anything he could do—much better than visiting us and going home to tell the people all is well here."

CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 10, 1862.

The News received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

Our colored Carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.

God Bless our Women.

The annexed touching narrative of fact is taken from the Charleston Mercury, and we take pleasure in placing it before our readers.

We beg leave to remark in connection with this similar noble conduct has been frequently discovered at the Charlotte Depot in this city, and now, one of the ladies who has been most attentive (a Refugee from Baltimore; Mrs. H. S. *) avails herself of every opportunity to dress the wounds of soldiers and relieve their suffering by administering cordials and such other stimulants as their afflictions and wasted bodies may need. God bless such women, for without them and the influence they exert, man would soon degenerate and become more beastly.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

An Incident on the Canal.—Chancing to pass on the down train from Columbia, a few days since, we witnessed a scene between Orangeburg and Branchville well worth narrating. A sick soldier, unable to keep his seat, and there being no ambulance coach (1) with the train, was stretched on the floor, across the door-way, panting from heat, and wan and wasted by disease, resting his head on his knapsack. With the committee of ladies and gentlemen, who got on the train at Orangeburg to look to the comfort of the sick and the wounded, was a fine looking young lady (a refugee), tastefully though simply attired, who had a basket of phials and bandages, &c.; and when she entered the door where the poor sick soldier lay, she stopped, and with the aid of one of the gentlemen, took immediate charge of him, in the tenderest and most practical manner. Wine and milk were given, cologne and other reviving stimulants were in prompt use. At first she stood stooping over him, fanning him, but when no better facilities presented themselves, she sat down on the floor, near the head of the emaciated patient, and in the most modest and sisterly style bathed his forehead and cheeks, and fanned him with the utmost patience—all in silence. There was scarcely a murmur or hum in the car—all eyes were turned to the scene—and all hearts were filled with admiration. Thus, as a ministering angel, did this modest but lovely, young lady do the work of a sister; and, while I lingered near the spot, I thought I could see the big tears gather in the sick man's eyes as he would turn them to the face of his amiable and admirable attendant. Some gentleman threw some money into her lap, as she sat, heedless of the intense interest her devotion to the suffering soldier was producing. She quietly took the cash, and asking the sick man for his purse she deposited it therein, and he took the train to Augusta, greatly revived in appearance, and no doubt the moral advantage to his mind and heart were of the most propitious nature. There is no computing the amount of good being done by the good people of Orangeburg in this way: and, if they had more time, more would be done.

Mr. Peake allows committees of ladies and gentlemen to go down and up, in attendance on the sick and wounded, free; so what they cannot do at the depot they try to accomplish on the train, as they go to Branchville.

I mention no names or names, for I am sure my young lady friend would deprive newspaper notoriety, and I mention the facts simply to indicate to others the way to do good, and also to demonstrate that our women are still friends of the suffering, and ready to do all they can to sustain our country in these days of calamity and peril.

Lincoln's order for a draft is working up a tremendous excitement in the North, and is likely to lead to a bloody issue. At a meeting recently held in Ohio, the Democratic candidate for Congress spoke of the draft as follows:

"The President has issued his proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops, and Congress has passed a law authorizing him to draft them. There is an effort to do this, and they want to carry it, as they want to draft Democrats; they have the power, and can arrange it. You will not be cheated. I tell you, you will not submit to these wrongs. You will bleed. If they attempt to arrest us and take us from our families to support an administration in its violations of the Constitution, we will resist, even to blood."

The Cotton Famine is England.—The London correspondent of the New York Times, under date of 22d ult., says that public attention there is turned only to one subject, for the cotton famine, the war, the future of Canada, and the fate of England as a manufacturing and commercial nation, are all bound up together.

There is want and terror here. In three months, at the beginning of Winter, the cotton supply will be exhausted, the whole population of shopkeepers and artisans will be as badly off as the factory operatives, the rate payers will have to come paupers, and England will have such a winter of famine and distress as no one has seen in this generation. With this will be the loss, in a large degree, of the great American market."

ProCLAMATION PAPER.—We are informed

that many of the officers and privates captured in the battle at Cedar Run, whilst on their way to Richmond, denounced Fops as "low, dirty blackguards." They asserted, too, that he was very unpopular with his command, and that he was placed over them by Black Republican influence.

would be willing to abandon the negro if the war could only be closed at once. The New York Tribune says another way to work the law in the gray hats, and that the order for a draft has annihilated the trade in hair-dye. The stock, good will and names of the hair-dye establishments are for sale. Nobody, except some ancient female, has used hair-dye since the call was made for all the men "under forty-five years of age." Gray hairs are not honorable, they are fashionable. How suddenly some men grow old!

Since the order for a draft, Lincoln has "put his foot down" more firmly, and his despotism is more grinding than ever. His myrmidons are as like tigers against all persons suspected of the slightest sympathy with the rebellion. We hear of ladies arrested for cheering for Jeff Davis, men "for showing to the Southern Confederacy," shoemakers "for making slippers with the Confederate flag on them," and parties "for speaking in a manner which annoys loyal persons around them." Such is a picture of the tyranny now at the North.

In Western Virginia, the Yankees are exacting the oath of allegiance, hoping thereby to disarm the people. In Winchester every man has been required to take the oath, and to more effectually accomplish this, pickets were in the mean-while stationed around the town to prevent the escape of rebels. The oath was taken with the most absolute, servile submission. The following is its form:

"I do voluntarily and solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all their enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign, and will yield full faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any resolution, law, ordinance, or of any State, Convention or Legislature whatever to the contrary notwithstanding."

"That I renounce all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States of America, and that I will not in any manner give any aid, advice, comfort or intelligence to the enemies of the United States.

"And further, that I will be all the means in my power to assist the Government of the United States in the restoration of the Union, and the execution and enforcement of the laws now in force, made in pursuance of the Constitution thereof.

"And further, that I will be all the means in my power to assist the Government of the United States in the restoration of the Union, and the execution and enforcement of the laws now in force, made in pursuance of the Constitution thereof.

"And further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion of mind in me whatsoever—So help me God."

[From the Charlotte Mercury.]

Shall Our Armies not be Immediately Increased?

It is evident, from all the indications, that as the effect of the late disasters to their arms is manifesting itself at home and abroad, and as the spirit of discontent and discord is beginning to develop itself among the duped and deceived people of the North, those at the head of the Lincoln Government are resolved to make a most desperate effort to prolong the war as the only means of saving themselves from the fearful retribution that threatens them. For this purpose the most extraordinary exertions are making to crowd all the energies of the North into the fall campaign, in the hopes, by overwhelming numbers and a reckless expenditure of means, to turn the tide temporarily in their favor.

It becomes our government to be in readiness to meet the shock. While the North is mustering their three-quarters of a million of fresh troops we should rest upon our present advantages. On the contrary, we should endeavor to improve them by following up our late staggering blows before our foe has time to recover from the shock and recuperate his strength.

It should be the first business of Congress, which meets next Monday, promptly to perform all the legislation that may be necessary to make our army more than ever effective. If the operation of the conscript law has not met the emergency—it has not given troops to fill our armies—let additional legislation be had—let the period of conscription be extended—let a call be made upon the States to fill their existing regiments and to supply new ones at twenty days' notice, suspending the operation of the conscript law in such States as supply promptly the full quota of troops required of them. The Governor of the invaded States might be required to call out the militia for home defense, and thus relieve a portion of the army. By the first of September the Federal government will have nearly one million soldiers in the field.

With this vast host they will attempt to over-run our country and plunder and destroy our substance. We should have more troops to meet and repel them, and our government should lose no time in providing the method for raising them.

R. D. WHITLEY.

Long Creek, Aug. 12, '62—454 W.

HORSE, STOLEN AND STOLEN.

A YOUNG SORREL gelding, escaped from the Fair Grounds, near Charlotte, on Thursday evening, had on him a Bridle, and a new Military Saddle. Any information to make him known will be greatly appreciated.

Capt. J. Y. BRYCE.

Opposite Bulletin Office.

Aug. 13th, '62—241 W.

REWARD.

I will give Ten Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at Long Creek Mills, in this country, or to the Jailer in Charlotte, my name or ELIC. He is about 55 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black and bald headed.

Having some suspicion of his being either stolen or enticed away, I will give \$15 for proof and conviction of the thief, or any person harboring him.

R. D. WHITLEY.

Long Creek, Aug. 12, '62—454 W.

WANTED.

A YOUNG SORREL gelding, escaped from the Fair Grounds, near Charlotte, on Thursday evening, had on him a Bridle, and a new Military Saddle. Any information to make him known will be greatly appreciated.

Capt. J. Y. BRYCE.

Opposite Bulletin Office.

Aug. 15, 1862—454 W.

NOTICE TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

The highest price will be paid for TWELVE or FIFTEEN GOOD WORKMEN to put new soled and pegged Boots and Shoes. Also two or three hands for making Ladies Shoes. Apply Mr. THOS. A. HANNON, who is authorized to make such contracts.

J. J. SNEAD.

Opposite Bulletin Office.

Aug. 15, 1862—241 W.

REWARD.

I will give Ten Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at Long Creek Mills, in this country, or to the Jailer in Charlotte, my name or ELIC. He is about 55 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black and bald headed.

Having some suspicion of his being either stolen or enticed away, I will give \$15 for proof and conviction of the thief, or any person harboring him.

R. D. WHITLEY.

Long Creek, Aug. 12, '62—454 W.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE, in a first-rate, inferior Company for which a liberal price will be paid. He must be over 45 and pass Surgeon's inspection, address

WALTON HOUSE.

Morganton, N. C.

August 13—6.

ATLANTIC, T. & R. R.

ATLANTIC, T. & R. R.

</div